

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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MORE THAN A MONROE DOCTRINE.

Japan's demands on China have given some of the mainland papers the idea that Tokio is trying to assert a new Monroe Doctrine for the Far East. In fact, if the Japanese demands be only half as far-reaching as current report has made them, it is more than a Monroe Doctrine that the leaders of Nippon are setting up at the gateway of the Orient. No possible interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine could cover the points which Minister Hioki is believed to be pressing at Peking.

In what way could the Monroe Doctrine sanction a demand by America that Mexico, for instance, grant the United States government mining-rights and railway concessions? Yet that Japan is said to be demanding of China.

In what way could the Monroe Doctrine sanction a declaration by Uncle Sam that the government must consult Washington before appointing its official advisers? Yet that is what, in effect, Japan is said to ask of China.

In what way could the Monroe Doctrine sanction a statement from the United States that Mexico must obtain the consent of the administration at Washington before the Mexican government could grant a railway concession to any other Power, or raise a foreign loan by security of duty or taxes? Yet such pledge of consultation and consent Japan, as has been reported, intends to impose on China.

The details of the eleven—or twenty-one (there is some dispute about the number)—demands from Tokio are still unknown to the world. Enough has come out, however, to give plenty of cause for China's uneasiness. Japanese assurance that China's territorial integrity will not be disturbed is not enough. China feels, and with some reason, that her territory is not of much use unless she is free to develop it and profit from it. Why should she care to keep Shantung if it is to be exploited by Japan? Of what avail is Manchuria if Japan is to hold it still more firmly in a commercial grip?

In the Far East there is some speculation to the effect that Japan has asked for much more than the Nipponese expect to get. Certainly they have asked for a great deal, if the Japanese press is at all well informed.

Japan has no wish nor any need to alienate Chinese territory—not yet, at least. For the present, the aims of an eager and aggressively commercial people, dreaming the dreams of empire, are better served by assuring themselves of the markets of China. Japan's quickness to claim transportation rights is an evidence of the acute vision her capitalists have brought to bear upon the situation which arose from the fall of Tsingtau and the driving of the Germans from that portion of China. Japan could use the Chinese railroads for commercial purposes with all the skill and effect von Hindenburg displays in using the military railroads along the Prussian border for war purposes.

A growing, developing, awakening China, territorially intact, sensing new needs and with new purchasing-power, offers far more to commercial Japan than a China angry, bruised and hostile from an armed conflict, even though by armed conflict Japan could at once enforce her desires.

The problem that Japan now faces is that of imposing her will upon China without resort to military force—gaining her ends through diplomatic channels—backed, of course, by the added firmness which battle-cruisers and army corps give diplomacy. But already China is suspicious, deeply troubled, irritated. It will take real diplomacy for Japan peaceably to win her points now without arousing China to a national boycott of Japanese trade.

Always be it remembered that Japan declares her purpose is so to knit the Orient that European nations cannot alienate territory for their own purposes, as Germany did at Tsingtau. It remains to be seen if this is the true aim and effect of her dominating plan.

EXTEND THE INVITATION

No better legislation for Hawaii can be passed than a bill which carries an appropriation to bring Washington correspondents and other mainland newspapermen to the territory with the official congressional party.

This territory not only has a concrete case to present in the court of public opinion of the United States—the case of sugar—but a thousand other matters upon which the people of our common country should be specifically and reliably informed. Not all the pamphlets that can be printed somewhere in Washington or

New York; not all the circular letters that can be sent through the mails; not all the work of a paid publicity bureau on the mainland, can get the case of Hawaii before the people as can the newspapermen in the course of their daily work after a visit to this territory.

They will know conditions at first-hand and without question will carry away from the islands an appreciation of what the territory and its people are doing and are trying to do.

Furthermore, during the time the congressmen are here, Hawaii will be receiving valuable and extensive publicity in the reports sent to their papers by the correspondents who come with the official party.

The Star-Bulletin has no personal interest whatever in the suggestion embodied in the bill that the editor of this paper and the editor of the Advertiser make out the list of newspapermen to invite. The editor of the Star-Bulletin has expressed himself frankly to members of the house and the senate as strongly in favor of asking the correspondents to come with the official party, and that is all. If the legislature wishes the Honolulu editors to invite their fellow-newspapermen, the duty will be accepted as a privilege. But the main thing is to provide an appropriation to bring these men here, for they are an essential factor in the success of any such visit. The exact method of providing the appropriation may safely be left to the legislature.

TO PREVENT UNHAPPINESS.

A court of domestic relations, such as proposed at a meeting today of public-spirited men and women of Honolulu, should be of very great value to Hawaii. As is well stated, it would aim at corrective and preventive action rather than punishment; it would attempt definitely to prevent divorces by reconciling the parties; it would deal early and in a broad way with the marital troubles such as now get on court calendars usually at a stage when reconciliation is impossible.

Such a court would carry further the splendid work that Judge Whitney has been developing.

A year ago the Star-Bulletin commented upon the experiment in Chicago of a court along the lines proposed for Honolulu. We are reliably informed that the Chicago experiment is working out so successfully as to make it a valuable precedent.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS VINDICATED.

Attorney-general Gregory's refusal to start an anti-trust suit against the Associated Press at the behest of the New York Sun association was based on perfectly reasonable grounds. No proof whatever could be adduced to show that the Associated Press holds a monopoly either of news or of news handling. In the very nature of news, it is impossible to secure a monopoly of it, and there is not a city in the country where rival news-furnishing companies are prevented from operating if they can sell their product to the newspapers. The Associated Press is an organization of publishers for gathering and disseminating news to its own members. It is a conspicuous example of reliability and efficiency. The attacks on the Associated Press are invariably made by those who are ignorant of its constitution and purposes or those with an axe to grind.

A special tonnage tax imposed on freight sent over the territorial wharves would promptly be passed on to the consumer. That is one reason for agreeing with the stand taken by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. A general tax or a bond issue would spread the expense over the whole territory. There is no question that the harbor board is right in its contention for permanent wharves and docks. It's going to take a big sum to prepare Honolulu for the commerce of the future—also it's going to be well worth while.

That party of "congressmen and distinguished visitors" would be complete if it contained President Wilson and the White House baby.

Among those in the congressional party will be "Uncle Joe"—accompanied as usual, we presume, by the "ante."

Bread cast upon the waters these days will be immediately seized as contraband.

Knocking the knockers is one of the many things Jack London does well.

DR. GULICK FINDS JAPANESE ON PLANTATIONS WELL CARED FOR

Suggests Term "Camps" Be Changed to "Village" as More Suitable

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick has returned to Honolulu from a week's investigation of labor and social conditions on Hawaii and Maui. He leaves for Kauai this afternoon on a similar mission and will tour Oahu Monday.

While gathering data on Japanese labor on the plantations Dr. Gulick also noted the general labor outlook, which he expresses as favorable.

"My chief interest," he said, "was in the conferences I had with planta-

tion managers, who speak highly of the Japanese workmen. The wages are good, allowing them a good scale of living.

"I was also pleased with the improvements going on in the so-called camps, a name which I think should be changed to village, with each village bearing a proper name."

Dr. Gulick will speak in the Central Union church Sunday morning on the "Christian Movement in Japan" and in the evening on the mission of good will to Japan from which he and Dr. Shaller Mathews returned last week. He leaves for the mainland on the Persia next Tuesday.

FROM THE ISLAND EXCHANGES

MR. HOLSTEIN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions of Speaker Holstein, introduced in the house of representatives, which seeks to place the adjustment of the rates to be paid by the plantation mills to homesteaders in the hands of governmental authority, is a valuable proposition.

Leaving entirely aside the question of whether some of the plantations are always disposed to deal fairly with the homesteaders, the present system is decidedly complicated, in that each plantation has its own way of figuring and the conditions are so numerous and complicated that the homesteader seldom knows at which end of the horn he may come out.

It might be well for the government to take charge of the whole matter, and arrange a schedule which must be paid for cane in every part of the Territory. This schedule should be based upon the current price of sugar. Of course, everybody knows that such a schedule is now aimed at by the mills, but, as before stated, each mill has its own system, and it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to figure out which of any two contracts offered by mills is the better.

We had not thought, however, of it being a matter for Washington to handle. The territorial government should be able to deal with it, and, perhaps, more satisfactory than the national government, acting at long range and having only a partial interest in it.

In so far as Kauai is concerned however, we doubt that the necessity, or even desirability, of such an arrangement exists. We feel quite certain that the homesteaders of Waipouli are perfectly satisfied with the contracts that have been offered them by the mills. They are intelligent men over there, and they have figured pretty close on the contracts offered; and we have yet to hear of a single instance in which there has been definite complaint. Identically the same thing may be said of the Kalaheo region.

If our information is correct (and it usually is) the homesteaders would welcome any scheme to simplify any one of their problems; but on Kauai they are now working in the most friendly and satisfactory manner with the sugar mills, and are likely to view with disfavor any move or plan which might alter present relations in the slightest.—Garden Island.

GOVERNOR PINKHAM'S PARDONS.

There is probably no more difficult task for an executive to face than that of judging petitions for pardons. The implication to grant them where anything like showing of reason can be made must be very strong in the man of ordinary humane instincts, and the duty sometimes to refuse must be correspondingly hard. Especially, we believe, is this the case with Governor Pinkham. We do not know that anything further can be said in defense of the near-pardon of a well educated embezzler whose daily embezzlements extended over a period of about six years, during which he spent a large part of the stolen money over bars.—Hilo Tribune.

SIGNPOSTS NEEDED.

We have yet, on this island, to make a move in the important matter of guiding signs at the junctions of roads in the country districts. Between Lihue and Keahe there are a full score of places at which signs should be placed, informing the traveler definitely as to the correct route. Around Kapaa and between Kapaa and Kilauea there is need for other such signs. The need for these is not felt by persons residing in the respective neighborhoods, but the stranger trying to find his way from point to point, whether a resident of Kauai, or from elsewhere, has "troubles of his own," at times, at these road-forks. The defect is easy to remedy and the cost would be small.—Garden Island.

GETTING A VISIT.

What's the matter with Kauai inviting the governor and members of the legislature to make a tour of this second Wednesday of April.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

1165 Adams Lane 4 bedrooms.....\$40.00
2222 Kalia road, Waikiki..... 2 bedrooms..... 50.00
Upper Manoa road 2 bedrooms..... 40.00
Tantalus 3 bedrooms..... 45.00

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

1146 Gulick Ave., Kalia..... 2 bedrooms.....\$35.00
1475 Thurston Ave..... 5 bedrooms..... 40.00
1563 Wilder Ave..... 3 bedrooms..... 40.00
1336 Kapiolani St..... 3 bedrooms..... 60.00
1811a Kalia road, Waikiki..... 3 bedrooms..... 35.00
Ferdinand and Adolph Sts., Manoa..... 2 bedrooms..... 20.00
Kumawai lane, off Liliha St..... 2 bedrooms..... 20.00
Cottages Nos. 2 and 3, Auld lane..... 3 bedrooms..... 16.00
Aloha lane, off King St..... 3 bedrooms..... 17.50

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.
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Interesting, artistic conceptions in Men's Tie Pins, Fobs and Charms. Some jeweled; some in enamel.

FOSS GETS JOB FOR KUHIO BAY WHARF BUILDING

The harbor commission yesterday awarded to J. C. Foss, Jr., the contracts for constructing the wharf shed and warehouse and approach for the Kuhio bay pier at Hilo, on the figures set by Foss for both jobs. Foss' bids were: for warehouse and wharf shed, \$46,537, 200 days to complete job; for approach, \$42,280, 220 days to finish work.

Foss will begin actual work at an early date, this perhaps depending upon the completion of the repair work in progress on the pier now. The latter is expected to be finished within a few weeks.

The Vigo county (Ind.) jail was quarantined when it was discovered that one of the prisoners had smallpox. There were 140 prisoners in the jail.

Two incapacitated German officers and 2 soldiers who were prisoners of war, sailed from Folkestone, England, for Holland, to be exchanged for British wounded.

ALL REPUBLICAN COLLECTORS ARE VICTIMS OF AXE

C. A. Cottrill, who is to be succeeded within the next few days by John F. Haley as internal revenue collector, has received information that on March 2 the last three Republican collectors building office in the United States were removed. On that date President Wilson named their successors, staunch and loyal Democrats. So now, says Cottrill, not a Republican remains as collector, every job having been duly parceled out to "the faithful."

Haley, the appointee to the office for the district of Hawaii, is awaiting the arrival of an official of the department from San Francisco to proceed with the "red tape" details of transferring the office. Several weeks may be required to complete these details. Cottrill had been in the office just four years yesterday.

A bulletin issued in Ottawa shows an increase of \$3,500,000 in the trade of Canada in January as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Your House Rent

AND HOW it can be made to

BUY YOU a home:

In Makiki, near Wilder Ave. and Punahou School, is a new modern bungalow for sale for \$2500.

Monthly payments of \$35.00 (which includes interest), and a small cash payment will be accepted. Look at this property and do a little thinking.

Trent Trust Co.

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Is guaranteed by the maker. It is reliable. It resists wear. Patterns are unexcelled. Looks like sterling. We can show you four different patterns and quote you lowest prices.

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"Waterhouse Trust"

HOUSES FOR RENT FURNISHED

2326 Liloa Pl..... 3 bedrooms.....\$40.00
Waikeiki 3 bedrooms..... 40.00
1252 Kihuna St., Punahou..... 4 bedrooms..... 75.00
2563 Rooke St., Manoa..... 4 bedrooms..... 60.00
2562 Jones Stakiki St..... 3 bedrooms..... 60.00
Kihuna and M. cor. Wilder..... 3 bedrooms..... 50.00
1605 Anapuni, Manoa..... 2 bedrooms..... 50.00

UNFURNISHED

1328 Kihuna St..... 3 bedrooms.....\$35.00
1877 Kalkana Ave..... 3 bedrooms..... 20.00
1136 King St..... 5 bedrooms..... 60.00
Cor. Wilder Ave. and Alexander St..... 2 bedrooms..... 30.00
2015 Oahu Ave., Manoa..... 2 bedrooms..... 20.00
Cor. Mokuauia and Colburn Sts., Kalia..... 2 bedrooms..... 15.00
1454 Thurston Ave..... 2 bedrooms..... 27.50
1646 King St..... 2 bedrooms..... 30.00
702 Wyllie St. & Punahou Av..... 4 bedrooms..... 50.00
1251 Lunalilo St..... 3 bedrooms..... 50.00
Kewalo St..... 3 bedrooms..... 40.00
1313 Makiki St..... 3 bedrooms..... 30.00
Dayton Tract, Liliha St..... 3 bedrooms..... 20.00
Mendocino Tract, Liliha St..... 3 bedrooms..... 20.00
2130 Kam. Ave., Manoa..... 3 bedrooms..... 40.00
Lower Manoa Road and Hillside..... 2 bedrooms..... 37.50
Adams Lane..... 3 bedrooms..... 35.00

"Waterhouse Trust"

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts.